MONDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1894.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for they must in all cases send atainers for that marginar.

Local, News.—The City and Suburban News Bureau of the University Press and New York Assectance Press that M to Wann street. All information and deci-ments for public use instantly dissentuated to the press of the whole country.

The Substitute Currency Bill.

The Administration has followed the advice we gave it, last Thursday, and has amended its original Currency bill by striking out the whole of it but the enacting clause. Unfortunately, it has not stopped at this point in its foolish effort to bring on financial disaster. It has presented a new bill which differs in unim portant details from the old one, but which is quite as mischievous in its tendencies,

Toe discarded bill made all the national banks issuing circulating notes jointly liable for the immediate payment of the notes of failed banks; the new one spreads this liability over the series of years required to fill up the safety fund by the tax of one-half bill required the surrender before July 1, 1895, of the bonds held to secure existing bank circulation; the new one postpones this surrender indefinitely. The discarded bill allowed the banks themselves to designate the places of redemption of their new bill also permits Treasury certificates ceived as security for bank circulation as provides that the notes of failed banks shall funds are ready for their redemption.

None of these changes, it will be seen, goes to the root of the matter. The new bill. like the old one, authorizes an \$550,000,000, and perhaps \$750,000,000, in gold and without any effectual provision for diminishing the volume of outstanding legal tenders. Our New York financial magnates, who have put up, this year, \$118,000,000 in gold to save the Treasury from suspending gold payments, ought to bestir themselves in opposition to this latest Administration folly, if they would not see all their efforts go for naught and the catastrophe which they labored to avert rendered inevitable.

A Remarkable Sentiment.

Those who recognize the profound wisdom and far-reaching significance of the everyday utterances of Mr. CLEVELAND, can exercise their intellectuals over his speech at Georgetown, S. C., on Saturday:

Southern hospitality is noted, and justly. It is not the first time I have enjoyed it, but let me say that I have always esteemed it the more because I have felt that it was the underlying principle of American citimenship."

Southern hospitality the underlying principle of American citizenship! It is a great thought, if a new thought, and it will repay the most careful study and the most reverent exegesis.

There is much more food for reflection in the notable address which the President delivered in the hall of the Winyah Indigo Society, after his voyage on the Wistaria in company with Fighting Bos EVANS and the Demijohn.

Ready for Apia and Honolulu.

The resolution offered by Mr. Longe, on Saturday, instructing the Secretary of the Navy to inform the Senate why a United States war ship has not been stationed and maintained at Honolulu, may give Mr. CLEVELAND'S Cabinet something to think about after the bolidays.

The inquiry might well be extended to over the similar and much b an American war vessel at Apia. And the tersest answer might be, in each case, that Mr. GRESHAM does not want to have a vessel there: for it is clear enough that the policy pursued by this Administration in Hawaii and Samoa, is that of CLEVELAND and GRESHAM rather than of HERBERT and

Last summer Baron DE SAURMA notified Mr. GRESHAM of the trouble Germany and England had had with an insurrection in Samon, desiring to know what the United States proposed to do about it. The inquiry was pertinent, because Mr. CLEVELAND's Administration had been in power more than a year, and had sent no ship to Apia. But Instead of requesting Mr. HERBERT to send one there as quickly as possible, so as to perform the Government's share of duty under the routy of Berlin, Mr. GRESHAM confined himself apparently to communicating the Ambassador's letter to Congress as an argument for abandoning our rights and duties under the treaty we have made!

In like manner it required a resolution of inquiry to draw from Cabinet pigeonholes Admiral WALKER's despatches concerning Hawaii, with their urgent recommendation that an American ship should always be stationed at Honolulu. And yet we can well understand why Messrs. CLEVELAND and GHISHAM did not follow this recommendation when they read this passage from the Admiral's letters: "Should any such disturbance take place, I believe the British Minister would seize upon any pretext, however slight, to land the Champion's forces, and that, once on shore, their influence

would be to encourage the royalists." Apart from the vessels on the Asiatic side of the Pacific, there are in that ocean to-day five American war ships, exclusive of the Monterey, any one of which, it would seem, might be immediately ordered to Apia or Honolulu. To begin with, there is the Philadelphia, Capt. Cotton commanding, which has been in the stream at Mare Island for some time, and, at last accounts, was to be open to visitors at San Francisco, before going to sea. She is a flue cruiser of 4.324 | eral to enforce this sweeping provision. tons and twelve guns, and a better ship than the Champion. Then there is the Bennington. Commander THOMAS, a gunboat of 1,710 tons and six guns, also, at last nocounts, in the stream at Mare Island, taking on electric lights. At Mare Island, too, is the Mohican, Commander MULLAS, 1,000 tons and tenguns, which has received the propeller of the Swatara, and is alongaide of the quay. There, also, can be found the from vessel Alert, Commander 198, 1,020 tone and four guns, entirely ready for sea, while her sister ship, the Ranger, Commander WATSON, will soon be out of the dry shock, if not already out.

For what service are these vessels kept waiting that is more important than the accion at Samoa and Hawaii ! Some of them have been on Hehring Sea patrol duty this year, but that suded long ago, and they

Central and South America, and quiet reigns everywhere as far south as Cape

Besides, there are other vessels for any emergency that might come up. The Boston, 3,025 tons and eight guns, is at Mare Island, nearly ready for commission again. So, if we do not mistake, is the Marion, a sister ship of the Mohican. Finally, the new Olympia, of 5,870 tons and fourteen guns, the pride of the Pacific coast, is ready

for commission and for duty. It is said that the retention of the Pacific fleet at Mare Island has been utilized for practice with landing parties, drilling both as infantry and artillery ashore. But such an answer to Mr. Lodge's inquiry could not be deemed adequate. The most satisfactory response would be to send off two or three of these idle vessels at once to Honolulu and Apia, and then in due time explain the reason of past delays.

The Lofty Spirit of the Committee of Five.

Mr. FULTON McMARON of the Committee of Five has set an example of self-renunciation to the Committee of 70. He has declined an appointment to office. Mr TAMSEN, the Sheriff elect, wanted to appoint him Under Sheriff, but Mr. McManos refuses to take that handsome piece of of one per cent per annum. The discarded the spoils on the ground that as a Good Government man he wants only the reward of his own conscience and no place and no pay for his well doing.

The inference from Mr. McManon's declination is that the Committee of Five will not be seduced by the temptation of office notes; the new one leaves this designation | into abandoning the free field of criticism to the Comptroller of the Currency. The | into which they have entered. Being so few in number and so conspicuous as reformers, of deposit of legal-tender notes to be re- | they might all of them expect to receive places, and thus to have a great advantage well as the legal tenders themselves, and it over the unwieldy Committee of 70; but by announcing, as they practically do in Mr. bear interest at 6 per cent. per annum until | McMahon's refusal of Mr. Tamsen's offer, thirty days after notice is given that the | that they will take no such substantial rewards for their devotion to the interests of the public, they set the 70 an example which those reformers cannot refuse to follow without proving themselves inferior in inflation of our paper currency by at least | nobility of spirit, of a less delicate sensitiveness, and a lower view of the necessities and without providing for its redemption obligations of their function and duty as critics. Now they can be fault finders, and thus occupy a position of superiority. If they take office they will have to become subordinates and apologists. Then other people will do the fault finding, and they will be the victims of it. The Committee of Five will not be caught in that trap.

Moreover, Mr. McManon ran for Alder man in the Eleventh district, and the voters rejected him. Very properly, we assume. he takes that defeat as an indication that his neighbors do not want him in office at this particular juncture, and he will not disregard their emphatically expressed sentiment at the election by taking office at the hands of an official. He wants a commission from the people, not a consolation prize in the way of an appointment as Under Sheriff.

Such is the lofty spirit which animates the Committee of Five. Does it prevail in the Committee of 70 also ! Alas! we fear not.

Mr. Weadock Defends His Press Censorship Bill.

Congressman WEADOCK of Michigan has made to our Washington correspondent a statement concerning the purpose of his bill to amend the section of the Revised Statutes which defines second-class mail matter. We print below just what Mr. WEADOCK has to say on this very important subject:

"My bill to amend section 3,877, relating to second-class mail matter, is not intended to establish a censorship of the press, nor to conflict with the Constitutional freedom of the press, a privilege which is shamelessly abused. It is intended to add to the restrictions now in the statute some other very necessary ones.

"The laws now forbid obscene books, literature, or articles, to be carried in the mails. It also prohibits newspapers containing lottery advertisements to be so carried, and the Postmaster-General, very properly, four thousand. In the list are included too, is constantly enforcing these provisions. The sending of threatening letters through the mails is also justly prohibited, for the United States should not most distinguished in the learned pro-

"My reason for introducing the bill was the fact that a certain Anarchist sheet in New York city, shortly after the assassination of Cansor, advocated the use of the knife instead of the revolver in 'removing undestrable persons, such as Presidents and other public men. This article, comparatively harmless in the original print, was translated into English and spread broadcast throughout this country. An Anarchist may make an incendiary speech to a few followers, and it would do little injury, but if newspa-pers in order to create a sensation, and sell papers thereby, print that speech with 'scars heads,' they reach thousands of readers and do immense intury

"A man who advocates the commission of crinot assist in the dissemination of such advice; and if my bill was law some newspapers would be more dis creet, if not quite so sensational."

Mr. WEADOCK's statement agrees with the supposition previously expressed by us, that his personal intentions were excellent when he introduced this dangerous measure for the restriction of the Constitutional freedom of the press. He wanted to help to pre vent the dissemination of the murderous doctrines of Anarchy, and he therefore drew up and introduced a bill which seemed to him to be at once simple and effective.

The case illustrates the danger of hasty ratiocination resulting in attempts at legislation of a sweeping character. The bill prepared by Mr. WEADOCK, if it should become a law, would not only shut out the murder-inciting literature of Anarchy, but it would also exclude from the mails any newspaper which might at any time advise, abet, or suggest "the commission of any offence against any law of the United States or any State or Territory, or any country with which we are at peace.

Consider the effect of that! Advice to anybody to resist or violate "any law," of any sort, whether it be trivial or preposterous or oppressively unjust and indefensible whether it be a law of the United States or of a State, or of a Territory, or of any country, civilized or semi-civilized, in any part of the world, if we are not actually at war with that country, subjects the newspaper advising such resistance or violation to exclusion from the United States mails. It becomes the duty of the Postmaster Gen-He has no discretion in the matter. He can perform his duty only by making himself familiar not merely with the laws of the United States and of all the States, but also with all the laws of all the nations on earth, since we are now at peace with the whole world. To ascertain whether any American newspaper is advising, abetting, or auggesting the commission of any offence against the laws of this country or any other country on earth, it will be necessary for the Postmaster-General or his department to exercise a constant supervision over the contents of all publications which belong to the second class of mail matter. If that does not establish a press rensorably, we

should like to know what does. There may be times when duty will oblige an American newspaper to odvise the commission of a technical offence against some have since been docked and cared for law of the United States or of some State; There are no troubles on the west counts of legislation, perhaps, heatily exacted, or

wrongfully procured, or fundamentally unjust. Yet the performance of that duty. under the terms of Mr. WEADOCK's bill would exclude the newspaper from the mails, precisely as if it had advocated assas-

sination by knife. There are sure to be times when the defence of the rights of our own citizens, residing or sojourning abroad, or the assertion of the very first principles of patriotism or of humanity, will require an American journal to advise, abet, and suggest the commission of offences against the laws of some country with which we are at peace Yet the performance of that duty, under the proposed WEADOCE Act, would draw upon the newspaper in question precisely the same penalty as if it had printed obscene matter.

A single illustration will make plain to the Hon. THOMAS A. E. WEADOCK the absurdity and unconstitutionality of his propesition. From the middle letters of his name, and the circumstance that he was born at Ballygarret, in County Wexford, Ireland, we infer that Mr. WEADOCR's parents were admitters of Thomas Applia EMMET. That patriot once engaged in an enterprise, in defiance of British law, which drove him into exile and led his brother ROBERY to the gallows, but rendered illustrious in Irish history the name which Congressman WEADOCK bears. If the EMMETS were alive to-day, and were advising Irishmen to resist the most oppressive agrarian law which the imagination can conceive or the British Parliament could enact, no American newspaper in sympathy with Ireland's cause could support the movement or encourage the Irish patriots without subjecting itself, under the operation of the proposed WEA-DOCK Act, to the penalty of exclusion from the mails of the United States.

We hope Mr. WEADOCK will withdraw this bill, or suffer it to die in committee. Its effect goes far beyond anything which he probably intended. It is a dangerous and ill considered measure for the abridgment of that freedom of the press which the Constitution guarantees.

New York's Great College.

A very remarkable and unusually interesting specimen of catalogue making is furnished in the twelfth edition of the General Sextennial Catalogue of Columbia College. One of its features is, so far as we can remember, entirely novel. This is a locality index, as it is termed, in which the names of the living graduates are arranged by place of residence, so that the number and addresses of those in any particular place can be ascertained.

Another interesting feature to New Yorkers more especially is a fac-simile of the first General Catalogue, issued in 1774, Columbia College having received its royal charter as King's College in 1754. Many of the names in this old list are still familiar in this city, and the descendants of those who bore them are numerous and notable, as, for instance, VAN CORTLANDT, CUTTING, LUDLOW, OGDEN, WETMORE, TOWNSEND. HOFFMAN, LIVINGSTON, WATTS, LISPENARD. DE PEYSTER, JAY, CRUGER, BEEKMAN. NICOLL, BARCLAY, PELL, MORRIS, and many others.

The whole number of the graduates from 1758 to 1774 was only a little more than two hundred. From 1758 to 1894 it is 11,669, of whom more than 9,000 are still living. Of these alumni the greatest numbers are from the Law School, 3,844; the School of Medicine, or College of Physicians and Surgeons, coming next with 3,604, and the college proper following with 3,148, and the School of Mines, or scientific department, with 881. At present the total force of instruction in all the departments of the university is more than 200.

The majority of the graduates of the different schools live in this city and its neighborhood, the number whose residences are in New York amounting alone to more than permit its exclusive business of carrying the mails to be abused by any one seeking to corrupt the public most prominent in business life, in politics and society generally. Together they tics and society generally. Together they make up a body of alumni of which any college in the world would have good reason to be proud, and they exercise an influence in the community which ought to secure for Columbia the moral and substantial backing which it requires for the great university development on which it has entered, and which it will carry forward even more successfully when it gets the larger facilities afforded by the improvement of its new site on Morningside Heights ..

The compilation of this catalogue, containing 625 large octavo pages, was under the direction of Prof. VAN AMRINGE of the college faculty and Mr. JOHN B. PINE, one of the trustees, and in all respects it reflects great credit on them.

Champ Clark to the Single Taxers. In Egyptian Hall in Philadelphia last night, the irrepressible CHAMP CLARK delivered a lecture on free trade before the Single Tax Society. It was announced that further exhortations will be made to the Philadelphia free traders and single taxers by Tom L. Johnson, HENRY GEORGE, and WILLIAM LEFTOVER WILSON.

The Hon, CHAMP CLARK declared that those who cry out "No more tariff agitation "might as well ask that the tide should not ebb or flow, or that the moon should not wax and wane. "The free traders," he said. know that they have truth on their side, and they will keep up tariff agitation in this country until absolute free trade is established and the people are free indeed." The Hon, CHAMP formulated these propositions: "To my mind the truths of free trade are as patent

those of the multiplication table.
'A fair exchange is no robbery. "I always held that if a Dutchman will sell me w cheaper than anybody else, I have an indefeasi-right to buy that cow.

"If a German will sell the a horse cheaper than anybody eise, I have a perfect right to purchase of the If an Englishman will sell me a suit of clothes cheaper than anylody else, the dovernment has no right to say that I shall not have of the Englishman

"If a Frenchinan will sell me atheracks and gew-gaws-heaper than anybody cise. I have an inalienable right to trade with the Freuchman." We observe that the Hon. CHAMP CLARK did not go a step further and say : If an American will sell me a farm or a

building lot cheaper than anybody else, the

Government has no right to say that I shall not buy of that American." The single tax philosophers, if we under stand them, want free trade in everything but land. But in regard to the merits of a prohibitory tax on land, the Hon CHAMP CLARK left them in Egyptian darkness.

Mr. CURTIS has introduced into Congress as a separate bill the measure for transferring the Fort Leavenworth prison to the civil author ities as a place of confinement for persons coned in United States courts and for enlisted sobliers convicted of common law felonies by a general court martial. It was originally presented as an item of the Army Appropriation point of order.

At her byen shows that the army does not want | section of your advertisement.

to keep up this prison, because it is a source of expense, and because, for a great part of the persons sent to it, confinement in prisons established at the posts would be quite as desirable. The army would, it is true, have to provide otherwise the shoes and other articles manufactured at the prison, but, on the contrary, it could set the prisoners at work upon some disagreeable and fatiguing duties at the posts now imposed on the troops. It is undesirable to send restless lads who may have deserted without intending any very serious wrong to any one, giving up pay and escaping from a distasteful service, to asso

ciate with hardened offenders. Secretary LAMONT has urged the change pro-posed in the pending bill. At least, in its present shape it can be discussed deliberately, and not as part of a supply bill.

One of the leading newspapers published n Congressman Hicks's district in Pennsylvania advises that statesman, if he cares for his political future, to abandon promptly the project of thievery to which he has committed himself in his bill to amend the copyright law. This is friendly advice, and it is good advice. The Altoone Tribane says that Mr. Hiers is a goodnatured man who is the victim of designing per-sons. We hope that this warning from his own constituents will make an impression on Hteks; that is, we hope so for Tricks's sake, if he is really a good-natured but not overacute person

A notable gathering will be that which meets at Philadelphia on the last three days of this week. For the first time, the chief learned societies of America which deal with languages will hold their meetings at the same time and in the same city, and the occasion will be marked by their uniting in doing honor to the memory of the greatest scholar in languages that America has produced, William Dwight Whitney. When the plan for a united gathering was first proposed, a year or two ago, one of its most attractive features was the hope of the presence of Prof. WHITNEY, who was a member of them all and a founder of more than one. His un-timely death last summer made the societies the more anxious to show their esteem for the man who was their common bond of union. On Friday evening they will meet under the Presidency of President D. C. GILMAN of Johns Hopkins University, President of the American Oriental Society, once a colleague of Prof. WHITNEY at Yale, and listen to a commemorative address by Charles Rockwell Lannay. professor of Sanskrit at Harvard University. one of Prof. WHITNEY's earliest and best-known pupils. Profs. FRANCIS A. MARCH of Lafayette and BERNADOTTE PERRIN of Vale will also

The societies, which will me at the University of Pennsylvania, are the American Oriental Society, the American Philological Association the Modern Language Association of America, the Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis the American Dialect Society, the Spelling Reform Association, and the Archeological In-stitute of America. Over two hundred and fifty members from all parts of the country have already expressed their intention of being present. For the special meetings of the societies, 114 papers are announced. So large and so rep resentative an assembly of philologists has not yet been seen in this country. It will be a memorable occasion,

We have in Congress no such men as GOMPERS or McGring or Powpency, but Laber hever will be without champions. -Louisville Courier-Journal. PEFFER is there. BLAIR is there. The coun

The gratifying progress of patriotic ideas in this country was illustrated during the House debate on the Army Appropriation bill the other day. The item under consideration being the one providing "for firing the morning and evening gun at military posts," Mr. Livingston asked "What is the practicability of it? What is the advantage of it either to the country or to the army ?" Mr. CURTIS having suggested that it was a

time-honored custom, from the foundation of the Government, Mr. Livingston persisted: "Is it a kind of prayer you offer up, or what is it?" At this point Mr. HULL came to the rescus: "Mr. HULL-it is to salute the flag when you raise it

in the morning and when you lower it in the evening.
"Mr. Lavisusros—it is a heathen practice that I do "Mr. Liviniston-It is a heathen practice that I do not believe this enlightened Government wants to continue any further."

However, Mr. Livingston at length announced that he would not object to the item, being convinced that it was "nothing but an old military tradition," rather than a pagan rite. It is satisfactory to learn that this custom is of patriotic rather than of Parsee origin, and that any honor intended by it is more for the Stars and Stripes when they are run up or down, than for the orb of day on its appearance and disappearance.

Evanston, Ill., is the seat of a university Civic life there has the urbanity and the deco rative quality to be expected from the enlightening and chastening influence of a university At a recent meeting of the City Council the Mayor came very near swatting a recalcitrant Alderman in the eye, "We may as well fight this out now," says the Mayor, blood in 's eye, distraction in 's aspect, his left menacingly extended. "I'll have no fight," says the Alderman, ever prudent and not permitting the Mayor to come too near. "You're an impudent puppy!" shricks the Mayor, his heart flottering at the brink of his mouth. And so the high controversy went. In meaner places there

From the Lancaster Intelligi

It may make no difference in the constitutionality of the tax, whether it is a war tax or a peace tax; but it will make a great deal of difference in the temper of mind with which Judges will approach the decision. Judges are but ordinary men in their feelings and inclinations; it makes a great deal of difference in their view of the law as to whether it is one demanded by party by necessity, or by popular sentiment; or whether they can deliver a decision upon a calm and unbiassed view of the law as it reads. This is particularly true in construing constitutional pro visions; which are very apt, indeed, to be read by the light of the Judgo's political sympathy, of the apparent exigency of the occasion, or of popular sentiment

This was strikingly shown by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States deciaring the right of Congress to make the papermoney promises to pay money, legal tender, as money, for the payment of debt. It was shown in the decision of the Electoral Commission in declaring the election of Hayes, which every one now knows to have been an erroneous decl sion. It is likely to be shown every time in matters where party prejudice or public feeling or seeming need touches the construction of con-

At present, an unbiassed decision may be had from the Supreme Court on the constitutionality of the income tax, which has no particular friend and became a law only because Congressmen mistakenly thought the people had their hearts set upon it.

A Question and so Answer.

National Horse, Washington, D. C., Dec. 22. The Sco. New York: Enclosed we send herewith Repty of Cherokee National Council to Propositiona of the Dawes Commission." We want you to pub-lish same and give us a favorable editorial comment. What will be the charges for such work? Respect-WALTER A. DUNCAN

Cherukee Delegates. THE ANSWER.

We shall take pleasure in publishing your Reply at the rate of \$175 per column. If printed in solid type, it will make about 2% columns; if leaded, about 319. It will be marked as an advertisement, thus: [Advertisement] over the beginning of the article or Adv. at the end, as you may prefer.

As for the editorial comment, we cannot promise that it shall be favorable. It may be favorable or it may be the opposite. That will depend on our judgment, which will be formed after a careful examination of the whole sub jest. Or we may think best not to express an opinion at all either way. That is something but was stricken out in the Houseon a that cannot be paid for, and cannot have an relation to the sum you may pay for the to

A WESTERN QUESTION

Incation Superstitions He Born Not

Want to Beturn to the Senate. WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.-" Kansas was born in blood," said a prominent Kansas Republican and a Grand Army man of high degree, who lives very near to ex-Senator John J. Ingalls, both as to residence and as to friendship, as the Cincinnati limited sped through that part of the country which had been the scene of Ossawattomie Brown's last exploits. The speaker was a Kentuckian, born at Mayaville, but he has four bullets in his body which he got while serving in the Union army, and he has lived in "Bleeding Kansas" for thirty years. "I say that Kansas was born in blood," he continued. "It admires game men. John J. Ingalls is as game as a game chicken. He is combative, and while this quality has not gained much for Kansas except notoriety and consequent advertisement, yet she pins her faith upon his manliness and courage and unswerving devotion to the best interests of her and her people.

"Mr. Ingalls does not want to be Senator, as is persistently claimed; not now. Why Well, you will hardly believe it, but it is true; Mr. Ingalls is superstitious. I will not say that he is a fatalist, however indications may point that way. He looks at the divinity which hedges about the seat held by the first Senator in Congress elected from Kansas nervously because of the following reasons: Death came to Jim Lane by his own hands; Ed Ross lay down; Plumb died; so did Perkins, and John Martin has committed political suicide. Now, Mr. Ingalls does not want to attend his own funeral He feels that if he sits down in Jim Lane's seat ne will do that. You can gamble on it that Mr. ingalls is a candidate for his old place, and for

Ingalls is a candidate for his old place, and for no other.

"The difficulty with Mr. Ingalls is that he lives about twelve feet above the heads of his competitors. They do not thoroughly understand the genius and character of the man, And then the politicians of Kansas are opposed to Mr. Ingalls, Why? Because they cannot control him. He is too high man to be controlled. But, mark it, the rank and file are with him. The neople of Kansas, despite the opposition of the politicians, ward to have Mr. Ingalls back in the Senate.

"The election of Gov. E. N. Morrill on the Republican ticket was brought about by the Democrats. Major Morrill ran behind his ticket. His election has no significance whatever.

crats. Major Morrill ran behind his ticket. His election has no significance whatever.

What about the Kansas Populists? Well, their heresies are exposed and their wings are entirely ellipsed. The election of Major Morrill will redeem the State from the discredit of the Populist administration.

"Mary Ellen Lease? The least we have to say about her the best for the country and for Kansas, A man cannot fight a woman and preserve his self-respect. Women in politics? Bahi We have had a surfeit of it.

"And you mean seriously to say that ex-Senator linguils has a big vein of superstition in his nature?" I asked.

The battle-severel veiceran leaved, back in the

initure?" I asked.

The battle-scarred veteran leaned back in the chair, hair closed his eyes dreamily, and sent a small column of cigar smoke circling to the carceling, and then said:

"In the matter of occupying the seat in the Senate occupied by the first Senator elected from Kansas, yes. There is nothing unusual about this. Nearly all great men have had a streak of superstition in their natures."

As the train glided into the depot at Washington the Kansas worshipper of the greatest Kansan said:

Kanson said:
"I think Mr. Ingalls will return to the Senate,
"I think Mr. Ingalls will return to the Senate, but it will be to take his old seat, now kept warm by the whiskers of the only l'effer." T. THOMAS FORTUNE.

THE BILL TO LEGALIZE PIRACY. Congressman Hicks Hears from Home Respecting His Attack on Copyright,

From the Attoona Tribune.

THE SCN of Monday last contained a detailed acount of the efforts now being made to make copyright worthless to daily or weekly newspapers by means of a bill which Mr. Hicks of this district has been induced to offer, evidently in ignorance of the real facts in the case or of the consequences which would follow the 'macticent into law of the piratical measure fathered by him. The facts act forth by Tue Sex are absolutely unanswerable, they show that no American citizen who approves of the command "Thou shalt not steat" can approve of the proposed bill after he has been enlightened. The fact that such daily newspapers as THE SUN, and

that all the leading publishing houses, such as Harper & Brothers, D. Appleton & Co., Charles Scribner's Sons, Boad, Mead & Co., G. P. Putnam's Sons, E. P. Button & Co., Henry Holt & Co., Houghton, Mifflip & 'n., J. Selwyn Tait & Sons, Roberts Brothers, Little, Brown & Co. The Century Company, and many others, are opposed to this bill should cause Mr. Hicks to put on his thinking cap. The very declaive stand taken by the American Copyright League, representing American suthers and publishers, should convince him that certain intending literary thieves have been trying to use him as a cutspaw with which to rake their chestnuts out of the fire.

in view of all the facts, the Tribune, published in Mr. licks's district and representing a goodly number of a constituents, endorses what The Sca save: Let no one construe what is said into an attack on Mr. Hicks. It is not; it is simply an attack on a victous and disonest measure whose designing authors have persuaded the good natured Representative from the Twentieth district that it is a good thing. We are per-suaded that after Representative Hicks has sounded the depths of this question; after he has seen that all reputable publishers and authors and artists are opthe thing and frankly admit that he has seen decrived.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: The New York Tribune practises attick of logic by means of which any proposition whatever can be easily proved or disproved. One has only to assume an appropriate major premise as axiomatic and, keeping this utterly suppressed, expand the minor premise and the conclusion. I will illustrate from the Tribune's utterances about the Multuly and Parkhurst affair:

FXAMPLE SO, 1. A man from the South deserves no consideration.

Dr. Mullally is from the South.

Therefore Dr. M. deserves no consideration.

A Democrat abould not be heard in Presbytery.
Dr. M. is a Democrat.
Therefore Dr. M. should not be heard in Presbytery. EXAMPLE NO. 3.
An evangelist is nobody.
Dr. M. is an evangelist.
Therefore he is nobody.

EXAMPLE NO. 4. The Church is a philanthropic, voluntary society for the accomplishment of all good. Dr. Parkhurst's method; seem to have resulted in Therefore his work is Church work.

Preaching the Gospei to a sinful woman at a well, and the things which the New York press did tell, and the things which shame forbade it in tell of ir. Parkharst in the disorderly houses of New York, are virtually the same. EXAMPLE NO. 5 ually the same. Therefore he did in those things imitate the Saviour

PEANPLE NO. 6. Four 'l's in a man's name incapacitate him for M.'s name has four 'Vs. prefere Dr. M. is incapacitated for debate. Therefore Dr. M. is incapacitated for decays.

It will be seen by any one who may admire his way of reasoning that he must carefully cloud the great fundamental principle of the conditions in each case.

S. K. Y.

New York, Dec. 22. A Valued Christmas Greeting. To THE EDITOR OF THE BUX-Site: I write to inform you I am still alive and striving to live the life of a

Christian. I wish you all a Happy Christmas and a prosperous New Year. I have been a reader of THE SUN for over forty years.

F. L. Jones. HOME FOR A SED AND INVIRA COLORED PRISONS, PHILA DELPHIA, Dec. 22.

The Brownies' Lament. We know not why we are so sad; We know not why we cannot sing:

We only know that we are mad. That we are mad as anything. food Government is what we seek,

First as a victim for the rack We chose the Colonel suave and fat, But ere we started our attack We did not know where we were at.

We struggle nobly with our task

Till Hair from Brooklyn came our way With agony we all did abiver. but he dispelled the gloom one day and rowed to smite great Paddy Divver. But still disaster followed fast.

Gainst men of brain be was arrayed; Before one little week had pussed. He sought that self same Colonel's aid. Thus fallure ever waits for us. And so we sit and mildly curs.

May the Better Man Win! From the Inskinneys Nagget Matt Grizzle and Rumfire Storger are making a live by face for tax receiver of Lumpain county.

> The Change He Needs From the Galceston Daily News.

MR. LAMONT AND THE LINE,

How the Secretary Would Reorganize the Regiments Plans for the Enlisted Men.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23,-The Ideas and priniples set forth in Secretary Lamont's annual report, as those upon which army reorganizaion ought to be founded, have taken definite shape in a bill which has been drawn up and explained to the House Military Committee by Capt, George W. Davis, Fourteenth Infantry the Secretary's military aide, and also intro duced into the Senate by Gen. Hawley. Its opening provision is that the legal enlisted

maximum, including the Hospital Corps and Indian scouts, shall be 30,000 men. The present enlisted maximum is 25,000, exclusive of the Hospital Corps, which is 784 strong, while the signal detachment, which contains 50 enlisted men, is also excluded from the enlisted total in fixing the maximum. Thus the proposed addition would be, apparently, 4,100 enlisted men. It is doubtful, however, whether this number or any number will be added to the enlisted strength at this time. Apart from any other consideration, the increase in the cost of the army would probably just now be fatal to the plan. An indication on this subject was furnished when a proposal was made the other day that might allow 215 to be added to the enlisted strength, or a number equal to the force on duty at West Point. The debate in the House on this project showed a determina-tion not to enlarge the army, and suggested what might be expected on a proposition to add twenty times that small increase,

Perhaps, however, there would be less objec-tion to sections 20 and 21 of the new bill, increasing the pay of Quartermaster Sergeants from \$23 to \$34 per month, and of Sergeant Majors from \$23 to \$30. Or, if that cannot be done, perhaps the pay in each case might be increased a few dollars as a compromise, since it is desired to make the pay of regimental non-commissioned officers very liberal, as a stimulus to ambition and good conduct.

Still another section is that which fixes the pay of a veterinary surgeon at \$100 a month. Under the present law there are two grades, senior and junior, the former garding \$100 a month and the latter \$15. Rath coldly, the first six cavalry regiments are entitled each to one junior only, and the other four, from the Seventh to the Tenth, to both a senior and a junior each, the senior in appointment always getting the higher grade. This results from a difference in the laws organizing the earlier and the later regiments. The present bill would simply raise the pay of the junior grade to that

But the main purpose of the bill, next to its oposed addition of enlisted strength, is to reorganize the army on the twelve-company, three-battalion basis. The Secretary's plan for

organize the army on the twelve-combany, three-battalion basis. The Secretary's plan for consolidating three of the staff corps into one does not appear in this measure, which is devoted exclusively to the line.

The number of regiments in each arm is to remain as now, and the engineer battalion to continue as now organized. The infantry gets, of course, two additional companies for each regiment, so as to have twelve instead of ten, and then each battalion will contain four companies. The total infantry addition will be fifty companies. That will require, sgain, the supply of an additional Major for each regiment, or twenty-five in all, and fifty additional Captains, with a corresponding number of subalterns. The artillery has already twelve batteries in each regiment, but two of them are mounted or light batteries and the other ten foot batteries. Hence it is considered a more homogeneous arrangement to make the two light batteries as battalion of field artillery belonging to the regiment, and to add two foot batteries, making twelve of the latter, organized into three battalions of four batteries each. This will add ten batteries to the artillery. A field battery will have three Lieutemants and a foot battery two, and the former also has six sergeants insfead of four, besides two farriers and a saddler, like a cavalry troop, which the foot lattery will not have. The cavalry organization of twelve troops to a regiment remains unchanged, because it is right now, and, as the most expensive in proportion of the arms, on account of the mounts, it is not considered well to increase the number of regiments with Indian hostilities becoming fewer. But hereafter a cavalry regiment would have only two Majors instead of three, thus making ten of the existing Majors supernumerary. It should be noted that Adjutants and Quarternants and the give many more promotions. The Lentenant-tolonel of any regiment may be assigned to one of its battalions or squadrous. The distribution of privates in the three arms will be fixed by t

signed to one of its battalons or squadrons. The distribution of privates in the three arms will be fixed by the President, which practically means the War Department, so that the enlisted force may go where it is most needed.

The total result is to increase the present number of line officers from 1.685 to 1.725, or by 140; but the change affects quite variously the different arms. The cavalry, as has been seen, iosses 10 Majors, and hence a total of 10 officers. The artitlery loses a great many First Lieutenasce to the foot of its additional ton batteries, because the foot of its addition.

It is a been noted that the Adjutants and Quartermasters are to become Captains, and the net result, so far as concerns grades, would be an addition of 15 Majors to the army, a reduction of 15 Lieutenants, and an addition of 140 Captains. But will not the infantry and artillery gain all the benefit of these promotions and the cavalry suffer? As to this, the bill provides that until the ten cavalry Majors made supernumerary are absorbed, there shall be one promotion of Captains to Major in the cavalry arm for each two vacancles that may occur in the grade of Major in that arm. The places as Major of infantry will be filled by seniority promotion according to the filled by seniority promotion in that arm, or from Infantry Captains. But are a practicable. This might give a cavalry or artillery and change to the Dilled by seniority promotion in that arm, or from Infantry First Lieutenants of the life arms. After these changes, promotions will be as now in the several arms, they are to be promoted to the cavalry or artillery and the promoted to the life and the promoted of the present pay of the promoted of the present second Lieute

Jews Persecuted in Philadelphia To THE EDITOR OF THE SUS SEC. I can offer

an explanation of the desire of those people to return to Russia. I live in the Jewish quarter of Philadelphia. It is, of course, very well known how numerous the Hussian Jews have recently become in Philadelphia. The quarter in which these Jews have settled was formerly and is still largely occupied by Irish neophy. The personnian to which the Jews are subjected by the children of the started on uponts is something remarkable. Jews are stated on the streets. At one place near here where there is a brack churchy and a number on boys under a practice of bring in wait for the Jews was passed, hitting them with choice of arth taken from graves. Taints and insults are constantly luried at Jews and no measures seems to great to perpetrate upon this unhapped people. Only this afternoon it may a fined to be a latent twelve years, manistablely first, which deliberately up to a Jew who was coming flown functional started and since the first people. Only this afternoon is now a fined to do alread twelve years, manistablely first, which deliberately up to a Jew who was coming flown functions at a west start. The real already flows the started and since the latent who was continued to the first people of the started of the started of the people and is still largely occupied by Irish neo-ple PHILADELPHIA, DEC. 22.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Lest P. Morton carried fifty six of the sixty counties

of New York at the recent After Jan. 1 there will be two Democratic Coroners Pitapatrick and Dobbs, and two Republican Coroners,
O'Meagher and Hoober, the latter two elected the
year. Though the amended constitution, by inference, authorizes the Legislature to aboltan the office of Coroner, the agitation for such aboution has visible decreased among the Republicans since election. At ter Jan. I there will be only one nectaon Coroner. A estance which ought not to escare the attention of the German American Reform | nem

Ctab, which is on the threshold of Statished has gone Lepublican, the Convention to rever the condi-tation one of the preliminaries of admission bevone a Republican majority. At the astronal election of 1809 35,000 votes were east in Clair for ferriterial delegates. Of these 15,000 were Democratic tions Republican, and 7,000 were east for an ind-Republican and 7,000 were east for an independent candidate. Utah, when similates, will have the electral votes, the same at Delaware. Nova da, Idaho, Montana, North Tokota, and Wesning. These States cast respectfully at 115 list Presidential election 35,000, 17,000, 17. 000, 44,000, 35,000, and 16,000 votes, Utab a total is, therefore, about the same as belaware's, but the ratio of increase is, of course, much larger in the Western Territory than in the Lauren States. The area of belaward is 2,000 square union, that of Urah 85,000. It is a coincidence that I lab, the last Territory on the line across the confluent from even to corea. to be admitted to the Union, should have the same voting population as frelaware, which was the first of the original States, ratifying the Constitution in advance of all the others.

The Pennsylvania Republicans who have been been ing Pittsburgh as the most suitable city for holding the next Republican National Convention are not to have the field all to themselves, for some Democratic boomers have made their appearance in attocacy of the claims of Louisville. Louisville, though a strong Democratic city, centrally located and of easy access from all parts of the United States, has, some-how, never been in favor among Demograts for convention purposes. In 1884 it received three votes out of the thirty-eight cast by the members of the National Committee and Chicago got the prize. In 1888, on the choice of a convention city, Louisville was not even mentioned and the honor went to St. Louis. In 1802 no attention was paid to the claims of Louisville, Chicago being chosen on the thirteenth ballot. The Louisville Democrats are now astir, and some of the arguments which they advance in favor of the selection of the Kentuck; metropolis are certainly attractive. The Democratic straightouts held their national Convention in Louis ville on Sept. 9, 1872.

SUNBEAMS.

-Purple is the prevailing color of green grocers' dis-plays at this season. There are plies of golden and russet oranges, baskets of red apples, and various green things, but there are dark purple cabbages, bright purple onions, and pinkish purple turnips, all in great abundance.

-An old beggar woman who has been a familian figure on Broadway, Williamsburgh, for more than twenty years has often been seen going into a Wil llamsburgh savings bank on Monday evenings and de positing money. She has a small old bex from which she tries to grind out an air, and generally crouches near an elevated railroad pillar. In Grand street there is an old man with white hair who plays a wormout accordion. He has been seen to receive as much as \$20 on a Saturday night from passers by.

Some bodies were removed from Trinity church yard, Sixth avenue. Pittsburgh, this week which had been interred in the early part of the century. One was that of Dr. Phelix Branot, born at Morey, France. in 1752. He came to America in 1777 with the Mar quis de Lafayette, and fought with the Americans during the Revolutionary war. The Brunots became very wealthy, and an island in the Ohlo River, ten miles below Pittsburgh, still bears the name of Bru not s Island. No burtals have been made in Trinity the city, and the windows of the palatial Dunuesn Club look down upon this resting place of the early

of the Daughters of the Revolution the old block house built by Col. Boquet in 1764, after the relief of Fort Pitt during Pontjac's war. The small square edifice has been used as a dwelling for a century and stands within pistol shot of the junction of the Alle-gheny and Monongahela rivers. It will be preserved and made a museum for Colonial relies. A stone tablet inscribed with Col. Boquet's name and the date of the block house's erection was taken from its wall and placed in the rotunds of the Pittsburgh City Hall when that structure was erected, twenty five years ago. It was removed this week and put back in its original place in the block house wall

nightare he was near by merely opening a window and letting the sounds from the street come to him Fifth avenue's prevailing note is a sort of shrill grinding sound of wheels on granite, with a rumbling underione that also comes from the tranditor of many wheels. Broadway's noise is louder, with more variety of goings and calls and whistles. In the streets where the elevated railron's are the dominant noise is the rumble and clack of the trains. The noise in a few retired spots of the west side is composed of all the various sounds within many blocks, so blent that the general effect is as of a strenuously insistent waterfall of vast beight and volume

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

Jules simon, in his Sist year, has just undergone : successful operation for cataract. Switzerland is about to establish a State bank at Berne which will have the exclusive right to issue bank notes. The capital is fixed at 25,000,000 frame the Swiss Confederation making itself responsible for

London University has just granted the degrees of Bachelor of Arts to 250 candidates, 51 being women, the largest number it has ever conferred in one year. The university gives degrees on examination, but provides no instruction.

At Delnieze, near Flume, on the Adriatic, twenty-siz girls were carried off on horseback in one night recently by lovers to whom their parents had refused to give them. It is not uncommon for Croatian girls to force consent to their marriage by an elopement, but an organized raid like this is unprecedented, and has made a sensation even in Croatia.

Twenty-five years ago the value of the bananasez-ported from Jamalea was practically nothing; last year it was over \$2,000,000, exceeding that of the exports of sugar, rum, coffee, or dyewoods. The cultivation of the banana trees has made it possible to grow other plants under their shade and to increase the production of coffee, cocon, oranges, and spices Geneva, the centre of the Swiss watch industry. hold an international competition in 1895 for timing chronometers. Pive thousand francs will be given in prires. Competitors may send as few as three or a many as fifteen chronometers to the Geneva Ob-servatory, and the prizes will be awarded on the mean performance of the best three timepieces sent in by

A movement to make the Covernment give the cross of the Legion of Honor to Sarah Bernhardt has been started by the Paris Noir, and has been joined by Ar mand Silvestre, Paul Meurice, Paredl, Vacquerie, and other writers. Prejudice against conferring the order on actors no longer exists, for it has been granted to Coquelin, Got, Mounct Sully, and others, but Mme Dernhardt's past life may stand in her way.

Of the thirty-seven living members of the French

Academy thirty one are professed (atholies, includin Melliae and Halovy, who are of Jewish descent. Let B Say, Chertuiller, and De Freyelnet are Protestant, Alexandre Lumas and Challemel Lucour free thinkers. while l'asteur's croed is not ascertained. The senior member by election is Legouvé, who was chosen in 1>55, and is now a7, but the oldest Academician was De Lesseys, who was just 80.

Gen. von Schumacher, who, under King Bomba, commanded the Swiss toerconaries and shot down the Neapolitans in the revolution of 1812, died a little while ago at Zurich, at the age of 81. After Ford num I's death he served his som Francis II, and shared in the retreat before Garibaids and the service of Gaeta, with his Swiss, who alone remained faithful to the King. When Gaera fell, in thet he withdrew to his native city, where he lived in rother Knizer Withelm, as a critic of set knapus his foot

down on the decisions of the jury of the herita Art Exhibition. He has simulied the award of the gold medal to Frod. Wallet, the architect of the new Parissuent House, which the Emperor two years ago at Bonn declared to be the action of last leasues, and has innestigies in one medal to Mone. Visina Parlaghy, the painter, this was kept out of the Bertin Academy, but be the interests orders for pictures will be out. history at the Regal National tentions.

In your attentions to you the autocomposition and Loc ion Ferrer bard Bounds Walpole, Dourch Rached or an brated thereto Waltole, also fourth Earl of correct died in 1806, eight; eight years ago. The firms is right hostwood, for the carithon given to the Frins Minister of George 1, and George H. became as with the death of the author of the Letter. new earlion created for the cousin whose so cousing the died has already been held by four p. r.

A prietrait in oil of Poter the trend for tel the fines in existence, was the year 1 a - b as Residen traveller in a small village in 1 a - a stepped into a practate's rollings to gas to tea, when in now the perture imagine on t transact to a tea tray, the migra of will a now eworth-cames, and hought it for a fsubmathin with the postsut at Assault and the M citizes is a copy, it is the Verentiles you was